# Configuring Traffic Mirroring

This module describes the configuration of the traffic mirroring feature. Traffic mirroring is sometimes called port mirroring, or switched port analyzer (SPAN).

### Feature History for Traffic Mirroring

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| Release 7.0.2 | SPAN over Pseudo-Wire was introduced. |
| Release 7.1.2 | SPAN to File was introduced. |
| Release 7.2.1 | File Mirroring was introduced.<br>Traffic Mirroring was introduced on Cisco NC57 line cards. |
| Release 7.3.1 | PCAPng file format was introduced. |
| Release 7.4.2 | Remote SPAN on Cisco NC57 line cards was introduced. |

# Introduction to Traffic Mirroring

*Table 1: Feature History Table*

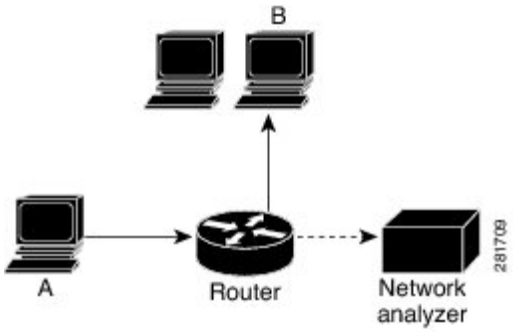
| Feature Name | Release Information | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Port Mirroring Enhancements for Cisco NC57 line cards | Release 7.4.1 | This feature is now supported on routers that have the Cisco NC57 line cards installed and works in the native mode of the NC57 line cards. This feature allows you to:<br>• mirror the incoming and outgoing traffic from source ports to separate destinations. Separate destinations for incoming and outing traffic enables you to analyze the incoming and outing traffic separately or together.<br>• configure a sub-interface as a destination on Cisco NC57 line cards.<br>• support upto 24 monitor sessions with single destination or incoming-outgoing traffic destinations.<br>The following keywords are added to the `monitor-session (interface)` command, to define the incoming (rx) and outgoing (tx) destinations:<br>• rx [interface]<br>• tx [interface] |

Traffic mirroring, sometimes called port mirroring or Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN), is a Cisco proprietary feature that enables you to monitor network traffic passing in or out of a set of ports. You can then pass this traffic to a destination port on the same router.

Traffic mirroring copies traffic from one or more source ports and sends the copied traffic to one or more destinations for analysis by a network analyzer or other monitoring device. Traffic mirroring does not affect the flow of traffic on the source interfaces or sub-interfaces. It allows the mirrored traffic to be sent to a destination interface or sub-interface.

For example, you can attach a traffic analyzer to the router and capture Ethernet traffic that is sent by host A to host B.

*Figure 1: Traffic Mirroring Operation*




When local traffic mirroring is enabled, the traffic analyzer gets directly attached to the port that is configured to receive a copy of every packet that host A sends. This port is called a traffic mirroring port.

**Note**

- From Release 7.2.1, traffic mirroring is introduced on Cisco NCS 5700 line cards.
- From Release 7.4.2, you can mirror incoming (Rx) and outgoing (Tx) traffic from the source ports to separate destinations on Cisco NC57 line cards. During a session, you can configure one destination port for incoming traffic and one for outgoing traffic.

# Traffic Mirroring Types

The following types of traffic mirroring are supported:

- **Local traffic mirroring**: This is the most basic form of traffic mirroring. The network analyzer or sniffer is attached directly to the destination interface. In other words, all monitored ports are located on the same router as the destination port.
- **ACL-based traffic mirroring**: Traffic is mirrored based on the configuration of the interface ACL.

  You can mirror traffic based on the definition of an interface access control list. When you are mirroring Layer 3 traffic, the ACL is configured using the **ipv4 access-list** or the **ipv6 access-list** command with the **capture** option. The **permit** and **deny** commands determine the behavior of regular traffic. The **capture** option designates the packet is to be mirrored to the destination port, and it is supported only on permit type of access control entries (ACEs).

**Note** Prior to Release 6.5.1, ACL-based traffic mirroring required the use of UDK (User-Defined TCAM Key) with the **enable-capture** option so that the **capture** option can be configured in the ACL.

- **Encapsulated remote SPAN (ERSPAN)**: ERSPAN enables generic routing encapsulation (GRE) for all captured traffic and allows it to be extended across Layer 3 domains.

**Note** A copy of every packet includes the Layer 2 header if the ethernet keyword is configured. As this renders the mirrored packets unroutable, the end point of the GRE tunnel must be the network analyzer.

- **SPAN over Pseudo-Wire**: Pseudo-wire traffic mirroring (known as PW-SPAN) is an extra functionality on the existing SPAN solutions. In PW-SPAN, the traffic mirroring destination port is configured as pseudo-wire rather than a physical port. Here, the designated traffic on the source port is mirrored over the pseudo-wire to a central location.
- **SPAN to File**: SPAN to File is an extension of the pre-existing SPAN feature that allows network packets to be mirrored to a file instead of an interface. This simplifies the analysis of the packets at a later stage.
- **File Mirroring**: File mirroring feature enables the router to copy files or directories automatically from `/harddisk:/mirror` location in active RP to `/harddisk:/mirror` location in standby RP or RSP without user intervention or EEM scripts.

# Traffic Mirroring Terminology

- Ingress Traffic — Traffic that comes into the router.
- Egress Traffic — Traffic that goes out of the router.
- Source (SPAN) interface — An interface that is monitored using the SPAN feature.
- Source port—A port that is monitored with the use of traffic mirroring. It is also called a monitored port.
- Destination port—A port that monitors source ports, usually where a network analyzer is connected. It is also called a monitoring port.
- Monitor session—A designation for a collection of SPAN configurations consisting of a single destination and, potentially, one or many source interfaces.

# Characteristics of Source Port

A source port, also called a monitored port, is a routed port that you monitor for network traffic analysis. In a single traffic mirroring session, you can monitor source port traffic. The Cisco NCS 5500 Series  router support a maximum of up to 800 source ports.

A source port has these characteristics:

- It can be any data port type, such as Bundle Interface, 100 Gigabit Ethernet, or 10 Gigabit Ethernet.

**Note**
- Bridge group virtual interfaces (BVIs) are not supported.
- Bundle members cannot be used as source ports.

- Each source port can be monitored in only one traffic mirroring session.

- When a port is used as a source port, the same port cannot be used as a destination port.
- Each source port can be configured with a direction (ingress, egress, or both) to monitor local traffic mirroring. Remote traffic mirroring is supported both in the ingress and egress directions. For bundles, the monitored direction applies to all physical ports in the group.

# Characteristics of Destination Port

Each session must have a destination port or file that receives a copy of the traffic from the source ports.

A destination port has these characteristics:

- A destination port must reside on the same router as the source port for local traffic mirroring. For remote mirroring, the destination is always a GRE tunnel.
- For remote mirroring, the destination is a GRE tunnel. From Release 7.4.1, the destination can be an L2 sub-interface on NC57 line cards.
- A destination port for local mirroring can be any Ethernet physical port, EFP, GRE tunnel interface, or bundle interface. It can be a Layer 2 or Layer 3 transport interface.

**Note** Bridge group virtual interfaces (BVIs) as destination ports are not supported.

- At any one time, a destination port can participate in only one traffic mirroring session. A destination port in one traffic mirroring session cannot be a destination port for a second traffic mirroring session. In other words, no two monitor sessions can have the same destination port.
- A destination port cannot also be a source port.

# Characteristics of Monitor Session

A monitor session is a collection of traffic mirroring configurations consisting of a single destination and, potentially, many source interfaces. For any given monitor session, the traffic from the source interfaces (called *source ports*) is sent to the monitoring port or destination port. If there are more than one source port in a monitoring session, the traffic from the several mirrored traffic streams is combined at the destination port. The result is that the traffic that comes out of the destination port is a combination of the traffic from one or more source ports.

Monitor sessions have these characteristics:

- Prior to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.8.1, a single router could support up to four monitor sessions. However, configuring SPAN and CFM on the router reduced the maximum number of monitor sessions to two, as both shared the mirror profiles.
- Cisco NC57 line cards support only four Rx and three Tx monitor sessions.
- A single monitor session can have only one destination port.
- A single destination port can belong to only one monitor session.
- A monitor session can have a maximum of 800 source ports, as long as the maximum number of source ports from all monitoring sessions does not exceed 800.

# Restrictions

### Generic Restrictions

The following are the generic restriction(s) related to traffic mirroring:

- Partial mirroring and sampled mirroring are not supported.
- Sub-interface configured as source interface is not supported on SPAN.
- From Release 7.4.2, the Cisco NC57 line cards:
  - support upto 24 monitor sessions with single destinations or rx and tx destinations.
  - allows you to configure a sub-interface as a destination.
  - destination sub-interfaces for Remote SPAN can only be L2 interfaces and not L3.

    To impose the required vlan tag, you must add rewrite ingress tag pop symmetric configuration on egress sub-interface destination.

- The destination bundle interfaces flap when:
  - both the mirror source and destination are bundle interfaces in LACP mode and
  - mirror packets next-hop is a router or a switch instead of a traffic analyzer.

  This behavior is observed due to a mismatch of LACP packets on the next-hop bundle interface due to the mirroring of LACP packets on the source bundle interface.
- Both SPAN and ERSPAN features cannot be configured on a router simultaneously. Either SPAN or ERSPAN feature can be configured on the same router.
- Bundle members cannot be used as destination ports.
- From Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.2.1 to 7.3.1, Cisco NC57 line cards support only four Rx and three Tx monitor sessions.
- Prior to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.8.1, a single router could support up to four monitor sessions. However, configuring SPAN and CFM on the router reduced the maximum number of monitor sessions to two, as both shared the mirror profiles.
- Cisco NC57 line cards support a total of 24 sessions, which can be configured as Rx-only, Tx-only, or Rx/Tx.
- Starting from Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.8.1, a limit of three monitor sessions on the NCS 5500 router is introduced. But, if you configure SPAN and CFM on the router, the maximum number of monitor sessions decreases to one, as both functions use the same mirror profiles.
- From Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.10.1, a single router can have a maximum of four monitor sessions. However, both SPAN and CFM share common mirror profiles.If you configure SPAN and CFM together on the router, the maximum number of monitor sessions may reduce to two.
- Fragmentation of mirror copies is not handled by SPAN when SPAN destination MTU is less than the packet size.Existing behaviour if the MTU of destination interface is less than the packet size is as below:

| Platforms | Rx SPAN | Tx SPAN |
|---|---|---|
| **NCS 5500** | You get single mirror copy in the destination. Fragmentation is not attempted in this case. | Mirror copies are fragmented before sending out of the destination. This is because the packets are fragmented before egressing out of the original destination and the mirror copy is generated after recycle. |
| **NCS 5700** | You do not receive mirror copy here. Here fragmentation is attempted but fails, as the packets are dropped in SPP due to NULL SSP value in the system header of the mirror copy. | Mirror copies are fragmented before sending out of the destination. |

You can configure the SPAN destination with an MTU which is greater than the packet size.

- Until Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.6.1, SPAN only supports port-level source interfaces.

**SPAN Restrictions**

The following restrictions apply to SPAN:

**ERSPAN Restrictions**

The following restrictions apply to ERSPAN:

- The value of ERSPAN session-ID is always zero. IOS XR Command for configuring ERPAN is not available.
- ERSPAN next-hop must have ARP resolved. Any other traffic or protocol will trigger ARP.
- ERSPAN cannot travel over MPLS.
    - Additional routers may encapsulate in MPLS.
- ERSPAN decapsulation is not supported.
- ERSPAN does not work if the GRE next hop is reachable over sub-interface. For ERSPAN to work, the next hop must be reachable over the main interface.

**SPAN-ACL Restrictions**

The following restrictions apply to SPAN-ACL:

- SPAN-ACL is only supported in the Rx direction, that is, in the ingress direction v4 or v6 ACL.
- MPLS traffic cannot be captured with SPAN-ACL.
    - ACL for any MPLS traffic is not supported.

# Configure Traffic Mirroring

These tasks describe how to configure traffic mirroring:

## Configure Remote Traffic Mirroring

**Step 1** **configure**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2** **monitor-session** *session-name*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#
```

Defines a monitor session and enters monitor session configuration mode.

**Step 3** **destination interface** *tunnel-ip*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# destination interface tunnelip3
```

Specifies the destination subinterface to which traffic is replicated.

**Step 4** **exit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

Exits monitor session configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.

**Step 5** **interface** *type number*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified source interface. The interface number is entered in *rack*/*slot*/*module*/*port* notation. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

**Step 6** **monitor-session** *session-name* **ethernet direction rx-onlyport-only**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet
direction rx-only port-only
```

Specifies the monitor session to be used on this interface. Use the **direction** keyword to specify that only ingress or egress traffic is mirrored.

**Step 7** **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

  ```
  Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?
  [cancel]:
  ```

  - Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

  - Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

  - Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 8** **show monitor-session [session-name] status** [**detail**] [**error**]

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session
```

Displays information about the traffic mirroring session.

---

### Example

This example shows the basic configuration for traffic mirroring with physical interfaces.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session ms1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# destination interface HundredGigE0/2/0/15
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/19
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session ms1 ethernet direction rx-only port-level
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

This example shows sample output of the show monitor-session command with the status keyword:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
Monitor-session cisco-rtp1
Destination interface HundredGigE 0/5/0/38
================================================================================
Source Interface Dir Status
-------------------- ---- -----------------------------------------------------
TenGigE0/5/0/4 Both Operational
TenGigE0/5/0/17 Both Operational
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status detail
Monitor-session sess1
Destination interface is not configured
Source Interfaces
-----------------
TenGigE0/1/0/0
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: Full packet
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known).
TenGigE0/1/0/1
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: First 100 bytes

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status error
Monitor-session ms1
Destination interface TenGigE0/2/0/15 is not configured
================================================================================
Source Interface Dir Status
-------------------- ---- -----------------------------------------------------
Monitor-session ms2
Destination interface is not configured
================================================================================
Source Interface Dir Status
-------------------- ---- -----------------------------------------------------
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session test status
Monitor-session test (ipv4)
Destination Nexthop 255.254.254.4
================================================================================================
Source Interface Dir Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Gi0/0/0/2.2 Rx Not operational (source same as destination)
Gi0/0/0/2.3 Rx Not operational (Destination not active)
Gi0/0/0/2.4 Rx Operational
Gi0/0/0/4 Rx Error: see detailed output for explanation
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session test status error
Monitor-session test
Destination Nexthop ipv4 address 255.254.254.4
================================================================
Source Interface Status
----------------------------------------------------------------
Gi0/0/0/4 < Error: FULL Error Details >
```

# Configuring ACLs for Traffic Mirroring

This section describes the configuration for creating ACLs for traffic mirroring.

In ACL-based traffic mirroring, traffic is mirrored based on the configuration of the interface ACL. You can mirror traffic based on the definition of an interface access control list. When you're mirroring Layer 3 or Layer 2 traffic, the ACL is configured using the **ipv4 access-list** or the **ipv6 access-list** command with the **capture** option. The **permit** and **deny** commands determine the behavior of the regular traffic.

### Guidelines and Restrictions

The following general restrictions apply to traffic mirroring using ACLs:

- Traffic mirroring counters aren't supported.
- ACL-based traffic mirroring isn't supported with Layer 2 (ethernet-services) ACLs.
- Configure one or more ACLs on the source interface or any interface on the same network processing unit as the source interface, to avoid default mirroring of traffic. If a Bundle interface is a source interface, configure the ACL on any interface on the same network processing unit as all active bundle-members. Bundle members can be on multiple NPUs. Also, ensure that the ACLs configured are of the same protocol type and direction as the SPAN configuration. For example, if you configure SPAN with ACL for IPv4 or IPv6, configure an ingress IPv4 or IPv6 ACL on that network processing unit respectively.

### Configure an IPv4 ACL

Use the following steps to configure ACLs for traffic mirroring.

```
/* Create an IPv4 ACL (TM-ACL) for traffic mirroring */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list TM-ACL
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 10 any capture
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20 any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
Router(config)# commit

/* Validate the configuration */
Router(config)# show run
Thu May 17 11:17:49.968 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu May 17 11:17:47 2018 by user
…
ipv4 access-list TM-ACL
 10 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 10 any capture
 20 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20 any
!
…
```

You have successfully configured an IPv4 ACL for traffic mirroring.

# Attaching the Configurable Source Interface

**Step 1** **configure**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2** **interface** *type number*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified source interface. The interface number is entered in *rack*/*slot*/*module*/*port* notation. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

**Step 3** **ipv4 access-group** *acl-name* {**ingress** | **egress**}

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl1 ingress
```

Controls access to an interface.

**Step 4** **monitor-session** *session-name* **ethernet direction rx-onlyport-level acl**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet direction rx-only port-level acl
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)#
```

Attaches a monitor session to the source interface and enters monitor session configuration mode.

**Note** **rx-only** specifies that only ingress traffic is replicated.

**Step 5** **acl**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)# acl
```

Specifies that the traffic mirrored is according to the defined ACL.

**Note** If an ACL is configured by name, then this step overrides any ACL that may be configured on the interface.

**Step 6** **exit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#
```

Exits monitor session configuration mode and returns to interface configuration mode.

**Step 7** **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

  - Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

  - Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

  - Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 8** **show monitor-session [session-name] status** [**detail**] [**error**]

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
```

Displays information about the monitor session.

# Configuring UDF-Based ACL for Traffic Mirroring

**Procedure**

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | **configure**<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure` | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | **udf** *udf-name* **header** {**inner** \| **outer**} {**l2** \| **l3** \| **l4**} **offset** *offset-in-bytes* **length** *length-in-bytes*<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header outer l4 offset 0 length 1`<br>`(config-mon)#`<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header inner l4 offset 10 length 2`<br>`(config-mon)#`<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header outer` | Configures individual UDF definitions. You can specify the name of the UDF, the networking header from which offset, and the length of data to be extracted.<br>The **inner** or **outer** keywords indicate the start of the offset from the unencapsulated Layer 3 or Layer 4 headers, or if there is an encapsulated packet, they indicate the start of offset from the inner L3/L4.<br>**Note** The maximum offset allowed, from the start of any header, is 63 bytes<br>The **length** keyword specifies, in bytes, the length from the offset. The range is from 1 to 4. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| | `14 offset 50 length 1`<br>`(config-mon)#` | |
| **Step 3** | **ipv4 access-list** *acl-name*<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config))# ipv4 access-list acl1` | Creates ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The length of the *acl-name* argument can be up to 64 characters. |
| **Step 4** | **permit** *regular-ace-match-criteria* **udf** *udf-name1 value1 ... udf-name8 value8*<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 any any udf udf1 0x1234 0xffff udf3 0x56 0xff capture`<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit ipv4 any any dscp af11 udf udf5 0x22 0x22 capture` | Configures ACL with UDF match. |
| **Step 5** | **exit**<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit` | Exits IP ACL configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| **Step 6** | **interface***type number*<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/2/0/2` | Configures interface and enters interface configuration mode. |
| **Step 7** | **ipv4 access-group** *acl-name* **ingress**<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl1 ingress` | Applies access list to an interface. |
| **Step 8** | **commit**<br>**Example:**<br>`RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit` | Applies access list to an interface. |

## Verifying UDF-based ACL

Use the **show monitor-session status detail** command to verify the configuration of UDF on ACL.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:leaf1# show monitor-session 1 status detail

Fri May 12 19:40:39.429 UTC
Monitor-session 1
  Destination interface tunnel-ip3
  Source Interfaces
  -----------------
```

```
  TenGigE0/0/0/15
    Direction:  Rx-only
    Port level: True
    ACL match:  Enabled
    Portion:    Full packet
    Interval:   Mirror all packets
    Status:     Not operational (destination not active)
```

# Configure Port Mirroring on Cisco NC57 Line Cards

Perform the following steps to configure remote SPAN:

```
monitor-session lspan1 ethernet
destination interface TenGigE0/3/0/0/0.1

interface TenGigE0/7/0/1/0
ipv4 address 192.168.1.1/24
monitor-session lspan1 ethernet port-level

interface TenGigE0/3/0/0/0.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric


RP/0/RP0/CPU0:J2#show monitor-session lspan1 status
Monitor-session lspan1
Destination interface TenGigE0/3/0/0/0.1
================================================================================
Source Interface Dir Status
-------------------- ---- --------------------------------------------------
Te0/7/0/1/0 (port) Both Operational
```

Perform the following steps to configure separate interface destination for incoming (rx) and outgoing (tx) traffic:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# monitor-session foo ethernet destination rx interface
tenGigE 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# monitor-session foo ethernet destination tx interface
tenGigE 0/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

### Running Configuration

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config)#
monitor-session foo destination rx interface tenGigE 0/0/0/0
monitor-session foo destination tx interface tenGigE 0/0/0/1
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0/0
monitor-session foo ethernet port-level
commit
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios#show monitor-session status
Tue Oct  6 13:06:32.791 PDT
monitor-session lspan1 ethernet
destination rx interface tenGigE 0/0/0/0/0
destination tx interface tenGigE 0/0/0/0/1
================================================================================
Source Interface      Dir   Status
--------------------- ----  --------------------------------------------------
Gi0/0/0/2             Both  Operational
```

Following is an example for configuring a sub-interface as a destination:

```
monitor-session lspan1 ethernet
destination rx interface Bundle-Ether11201.1001
destination tx interface Bundle-Ether11202.1001
```

# Traffic Mirroring on Layer 2 Interfaces

## Monitoring Traffic Mirroring on a Layer 2 Interface

This section describes the configuration for monitoring traffic on a Layer 2 interface.

### Configuration

To monitor traffic mirroring on a Layer 2 interface, configure the monitor under `l2transport` sub-config of the interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/42
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# l2transport
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-l2)# monitor-session EASTON ethernet port-level
```

### Verification

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
Thu Aug 29 21:42:22.829 UTC
Monitor-session EASTON
Destination interface TenGigE0/0/0/20
================================================
Source Interface      Dir   Status
--------------------- ----  ------------------
Te0/0/0/42 (port)     Both  Operational
```

# ERSPAN

Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) transports mirrored traffic over an IP network. The traffic is encapsulated at the source router and is transferred across the network. The packet is decapsulated at the destination router and then sent to the destination interface.

ERSPAN involves mirroring traffic through a GRE tunnel to a remote site. For more information on configuring the GRE tunnel that is used as the destination for the monitor sessions, see the chapter *Configuring GRE Tunnels*.

# Introduction to ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit

With ERSPAN egress rate limit feature, you can monitor traffic flow through any IP network. This includes third-party switches and routers.

ERSAPN operates in the following modes:

- ERSPAN Source Session – box where the traffic originates (is SPANned).
- ERSPAN Termination Session or Destination Session – box where the traffic is analyzed.

This feature provides rate limiting of the mirroring traffic or the egress traffic. With rate limiting, you can limit the amount of egress traffic to a specific rate, which prevents the network and remote ERSPAN destination traffic overloading. Be informed, if the egress rate-limit exceeds then the system may cap or drop the monitored traffic.

You can configure the QoS parameters on the traffic monitor session.

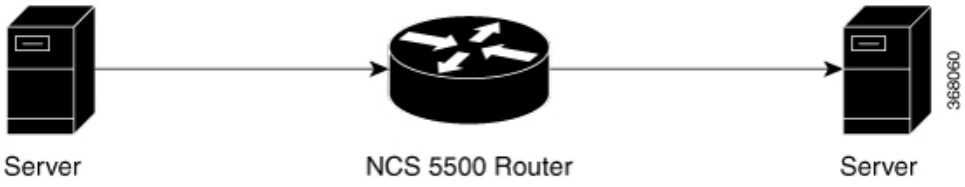
- Traffic Class (0 through 7)
  - Traffic class 0 has the lowest priority and 7 the highest.
  - The default traffic class is the same as that of the original traffic class.
- The Discard Class (0 through 2):
  - The default is 0.
  - The discard class configuration is used in WRED.

### Benefits

With ERSPAN Egress rate limit feature, you can limit the egress traffic or the mirrored and use the mirrored traffic for data analysis.

# Topology

***Figure 2: Topology for ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit***




The encapsulated packet for ERSPAN is in ARPA/IP format with GRE encapsulation. The system sends the GRE tunneled packet to the destination box identified by an IP address. At the destination box, SPAN-ASIC decodes this packet and sends out the packets through a port. ERSPAN egress rate limit feature is applied on the router egress interface to rate limit the monitored traffic.

The intermediate switches carrying ERSPAN traffic from source session to termination session can belong to any L3 network.

# Configure ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit

Use the following steps to configure ERSPAN egress rate limit:

```
monitor-session ERSPAN ethernet
destination interface tunnel-ip1
!

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:pyke-008#sh run int tunnel-ip 1

interface tunnel-ip1
ipv4 address 4.4.4.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel mode gre ipv4
```

```
tunnel source 20.1.1.1
tunnel destination 20.1.1.2
!

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:pyke-008#sh run int hundredGigE 0/0/0/16

interface HundredGigE0/0/0/16
ipv4 address 215.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 3001::2/64
monitor-session ERSPAN ethernet direction rx-only port-level
  acl
!
ipv4 access-group ACL6 ingress
```

### Running Configuration

```
!! Policy-map to be used with the ERSPAN Destination (egress interface)
!! Traffic class is set to 5. For packets in this class, apply shaping
!! as well as WRED.
class-map match-any TC5
 match traffic-class 5
 end-class-map
!
policy-map shape-foo
 class TC5
  random-detect discard-class 0 10000 bytes 40000 bytes
  random-detect discard-class 1 40000 bytes 80000 bytes
  random-detect discard-class 2 80000 bytes 200000 bytes
  shape average percent 15
 !
 class class-default
 !
 end-policy-map
!
!!GRE Tunnel Interface
interface Loopback49
 ipv4 address 49.49.49.49 255.255.255.255
!
interface tunnel-ip100
 ipv4 address 130.100.1.1 255.255.255.0
 tunnel mode gre ipv4
 tunnel source 49.49.49.49
 tunnel destination 10.8.1.2
!
!!ERSPAN Monitor Session with GRE tunnel as the Destination Interface, and with QoS
configuration
monitor-session FOO ethernet
 destination interface tunnel-ip100
 traffic-class 5
 discard-class 1
!
!!ERSPAN Source Interface
interface TenGigE0/6/0/4/0
 description connected to TGEN 9/5
 ipv4 address 10.4.90.1 255.255.255.0
 monitor-session FOO ethernet port-level
 !
!
!!ERSPAN Destination ip-tunnel00’s underlying interface, with egress policy-map shape-foo
attached
interface TenGigE0/6/0/9/0
 service-policy output shape-foo
 ipv4 address 10.8.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

## Verification

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show monitor-session FOO status detail
Wed May  2 15:14:05.762 UTC
Monitor-session FOO
  Destination interface tunnel-ip100
  Source Interfaces
  -----------------
  TenGigE0/6/0/4/0
    Direction:  Both
    Port level: True
    ACL match:  Disabled
    Portion:    Full packet
    Interval:   Mirror all packets
    Status:     Operational
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
show monitor-session <sess-id> status internal

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show monitor-session FOO status internal
Wed May  2 15:13:06.063 UTC
Information from SPAN Manager and MA on all nodes:
Monitor-session FOO (ID 0x00000001) (Ethernet)
SPAN Mgr: Destination interface tunnel-ip100 (0x0800001c)
          Last error: Success
          Tunnel data:
            Mode: GREoIPv4
            Source IP: 49.49.49.49
            Dest IP: 10.8.1.2
            VRF:
            ToS: 0 (copied)
            TTL: 255
            DFbit: Not set
0/6/CPU0: Destination interface tunnel-ip100 (0x0800001c)
          Tunnel data:
            Mode: GREoIPv4
            Source IP: 49.49.49.49
            Dest IP: 10.8.1.2
            VRF:
            ToS: 0 (copied)
            TTL: 255
            DFbit: Not set

Information from SPAN EA on all nodes:
Monitor-session 0x00000001 (Ethernet)
0/6/CPU0: Name 'FOO', destination interface tunnel-ip100 (0x0800001c)
Platform, 0/6/CPU0:

  Dest Port: 0xe7d

  ERSPAN Encap:
    Tunnel ID: 0x4001380b
    ERSPAN Tunnel ID: 0x4001380c
    IP-NH Grp key: 0x3140000cc5
    IP-NH hdl: 0x308a5fa5e0
    IP-NH IFH: 0x30002a0
    IP-NH IPAddr: 10.4.91.2

  NPU   MirrorRx     MirrorTx
  00    0x00000003   0x00000004
  01    0x00000003   0x00000004
  02    0x00000003   0x00000004
  03    0x00000003   0x00000004
  04    0x00000003   0x00000004
```

```
  05    0x00000003   0x00000004
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

# SPAN

## SPAN over Pseudo-Wire

Pseudo-wire traffic mirroring (known as PW-SPAN) is an extra functionality on the existing SPAN solutions. The existing SPAN solutions are monitored on a destination interface or through a GRE tunnel or RSPAN. In PW-SPAN, the traffic mirroring destination port is configured to be a pseudo-wire rather than a physical port. Here, the designated traffic on the source port is mirrored over the pseudo-wire to a central location. This allows the centralization of expensive network traffic analysis tools.

Because the pseudo-wire carries only mirrored traffic, this traffic is unidirectional. Incoming traffic from the remote provider edge is not allowed. Typically, a monitor session should be created with a destination pseudo-wire. This monitor session is one of the L2VPN xconnect segments. The other segment of the L2VPN VPWS is a pseudowire.

**Note** Only port-level source interfaces are supported.

### Limitations

The following functionalities are not supported for SPAN over PW:

- Monitor session statistics
- RSPAN
- Partial packet SPAN
- Sampled SPAN
- ERSPAN Tunnel statistics
- A destination port cannot be a source port.

### Configuring SPAN over Pseudo-Wire

Use the following steps to configure SPAN over Pseudo-Wire:

**Configure SPAN monitor session**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#monitor-session M1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#destination pseudowire
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#commit
```

**Configure SPAN source**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#config
Fri Sep  6 03:49:59.312 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#interface Bundle-Ether100
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#monitor-session M1 ethernet port-level
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)#commit
```

**Configure l2vpn xconnect**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#l2vpn
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#pw-class span
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-pwc)#encapsulation mpls
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-pwc-mpls)#transport-mode ethernet
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#xconnect group 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc)#p2p 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#monitor-session M1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.1 pw-id 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#pw-class span
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#commit
```

## Verifying SPAN over Pseudo-Wire

The following examples show how to verify SPAN over Pseudo-Wire.

To check monitor session status:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show run monitor-session M1
monitor-session M1 ethernet
 destination pseudowire

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show monitor-session M1 status
Monitor-session M1
Destination pseudowire
Source Interface      Dir   Status
BE100 (port)          Both  Operational
BE400 (port)          Both  Operational

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show monitor-session M1 status detail
Monitor-session M1
  Destination pseudowire
  Source Interfaces
  -----------------
  Bundle-Ether100
    Direction:  Both
    Port level: True
    ACL match:  Disabled
    Portion:    Full packet
    Interval:   Mirror all packets
    Status:     Operational
  Bundle-Ether400
    Direction:  Both
    Port level: True
    ACL match:  Disabled
    Portion:    Full packet
    Interval:   Mirror all packets
    Status:     Operational
```

To check underlying l2vpn xconnect:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show run l2vpn
l2vpn
 pw-class span
  encapsulation mpls
   transport-mode ethernet
  !
  !
  p2p 2
   monitor-session M1
   neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.1 pw-id 2
```

```
   pw-class span
   !
  !
  p2p 10
   monitor-session M2
   neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.1 pw-id 10
    pw-class span
   !
  !
 !
!
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show l2vpn xconnect
Fri Sep  6 03:41:15.691 UTC
Legend: ST = State, UP = Up, DN = Down, AD = Admin Down, UR = Unresolved,
        SB = Standby, SR = Standby Ready, (PP) = Partially Programmed

XConnect                    Segment 1                       Segment 2
Group      Name       ST    Description            ST       Description             ST
------------------------    ------------------------------  ------------------------------
1          2          UP    M1                     UP       10.10.10.1          2      UP

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1          10         UP    M2                     UP       10.10.10.1          10     UP

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

# SPAN to File

***Table 2: Feature History Table***

| Feature Name | Release Information | Feature Description |
|---|---|---|
| SPAN to File - PCAPng File Format | Release 7.3.1 | PCAPng is the next generation of packet capture format that contains a dump of data packets captured over a network and stored in a standard format.<br><br>The PCAPng file contains different types of information blocks, such as the section header, interface description, enhanced packet, simple packet, name resolution, and interface statistics. These blocks can be used to rebuild the captured packets into recognizable data.<br><br>The PCAPng file format:<br>• Provides the capability to enhance and extend the existing capabilities of data storage over time<br>• Allows you to merge or append data to an existing file.<br>• Enables to read data independently from network, hardware, and operating system of the machine that made the capture. |

SPAN to File is an extension of the pre-existing SPAN feature that allows network packets to be mirrored to a file instead of an interface. This helps in the analysis of the packets at a later stage. The file format is PCAP, which helps that data to be used by tools, such as tcpdump or Wireshark.

SPAN to File feature:

- A maximum of 1000 source ports are supported across the system. Individual platforms may support lower numbers. The SPAN session may be any of these currently supported classes: Ethernet, IPv4, IPv6, MPLS-IPv4, and MPLS-IPv6.
- Provides a buffer range of 1000-1000000 KB. The default buffer size is set to 1000 KB.
- Provides support for SPAN source.
  - Each source port can be monitored in only one traffic mirroring session.
  - Each source port can be configured with a direction (ingress, egress, or both) to monitor local traffic mirroring.
- Only supported on the Cisco NCS550x and Cisco NCS55Ax line cards.

When a file is configured as a destination for a SPAN session, a buffer is created on each node to which the network packets are logged. The buffer is for all packets on the node regardless of which interface they are from, that is, multiple interfaces may be providing packets for the same buffer. The buffers are deleted when the session configuration is removed. The file is written by each node to a location on the active RP which contains the node ID of the node on which the buffer was located.

If multiple interfaces are attached to a session, then interfaces on the same node are expected to have their packets sent to the same file. Bundle interfaces can be attached to a session with a file destination, which is similar to attaching individual interfaces.

### Limitations

SPAN to File has the following limitations:

- Supports only port-level
- VLAN interface as source port is not supported
- Bundle members as source interfaces are not supported
- Filtering based on Egress ACL is not supported
- Source port statistics is not supported
- Not supported on Cisco NC57 line cards.

## Action Commands for SPAN to File

Action commands are added to start and stop network packet collection. The commands may only be run on sessions where the destination is a file. The action command auto-completes names of globally configured SPAN to File sessions. See the table below for more information on action commands.

*Table 3: Action Commands for SPAN to File*

| Action | Command | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Start | `monitor-session <name> packet-collection start` | Issue this command to start writing packets for the specified session to the configured buffer.<br>Once the span is configured and operational, the packets are punted to CPU and dropped by CPU until the `monitor-session <name> packet-collection start` command is executed. |
| Stop | `monitor-session <name> packet-collection stop [ discard-data \| write directory <dir> filename <filename> ]` | Issue this command to stop writing packets to the configured buffer. If the `discard-data` option is specified, the buffer is simply cleared, whereas if the `write` option is specified, the buffer is written to disk before clearing.<br>If the buffer is to be written, it is done so in .pcap format to this location: `/<directory>/<node_id>/<filename>.pcap`. If the user adds a .pcap extension when specifying the filename, this is removed so that the extension is not added twice. |

## Configuring SPAN to File

Use the following command to configure SPAN to File:

```
monitor-session <name> [ethernet|ipv4|ipv6|mpls-ipv4|mpls-ipv6]
    destination file [size <kbytes>] [buffer-type linear]
```

The `monitor-session <name> [ethernet|ipv4|ipv6|mpls-ipv4|mpls-ipv6]` part of the command creates a monitor-session with the specified name and class and is a pre-existing chain point from the current SPAN feature. The `destination file [size <kbytes>] [buffer-type linear]` part of the command adds a new "file" option to the existing "destination".

`destination file` has the following configuration options:

- Buffer size.
- Two types of buffer:
  - Circular: Once the buffer is full, the start is overwritten.
  - Linear: Once the buffer is full, no further packets are logged.

**Note** The default buffer-type is circular. Only linear buffer is explicitly configurable. Changing any of the parameters (buffer size or type) recreates the session, and clears any buffers of packets.

All configuration options which are applied to an attachment currently supported for other SPAN types should also be supported by SPAN to file. This may include:

- ACLs
- Write only first X bytes of packet.
- Mirror interval from 512 to 16k.

**Note** These options are implemented by the platform when punting the packet.

Once a session has been created, then interfaces may be attached to it using the following configuration:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
    monitor-session <name> [ethernet|ipv4|ipv6|mpls-ipv4|mpls-ipv6]
```

The attachment configuration is unchanged by SPAN to File feature.

### Configuration Examples

To configure a `mon1` monitor session, use the following commands:

```
monitor-session mon1 ethernet
          destination file size 230000
         !
```

In the above example, omitting the `buffer-type` option results in default circular buffer.

To configure a `mon2` monitor session, use the following commands:

```
monitor-session mon2 ethernet
          destination file size 1000 buffer-type linear
         !
```

To attach monitor session to a physical or bundle interface, use the following commands:

```
interface Bundle-Ether1
monitor-session ms7 ethernet
!
```

### Running Configuration

```
!! IOS XR Configuration 7.1.1.124I
!! Last configuration change at Tue Nov 26 19:29:05 2019 by root
!
hostname OC
logging console informational
!
monitor-session mon1 ethernet
 destination file size 230000 buffer-type circular
!
monitor-session mon2 ethernet
 destination file size 1000 buffer-type linear

!
interface Bundle-Ether1
monitor-session ms7 ethernet
end
```

### Verification

To verify packet collection status:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show monitor-session status
Monitor-session mon1
Destination File - Packet collecting
=============================================
Source Interface      Dir   Status
--------------------- ----  ------------------
Hu0/9/0/2             Rx    Operational

Monitor-session mon2
Destination File - Packet collecting
=======================================
Source Interface      Dir   Status
--------------------- ----  --------------
BE2.1                 Rx    Operational
```

If packet collection is not active, the following line is displayed:

```
Monitor-session mon2
Destination File - Not collecting
```

# File Mirroring

Prior to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.2.1, the router did not support file mirroring from active RP to standby RP. Administrators had to manually perform the task or use EEM scripts to sync files across active RP and standby RP. Starting with Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.2.1, file mirroring feature enables the router to copy files or directories automatically from `/harddisk:/mirror` location in active RP to `/harddisk:/mirror` location in standby RP or RSP without user intervention or EEM scripts.

Two new CLIs have been introduced for the file mirroring feature:

- **`mirror enable`**

  The `/harddisk:/mirror` directory is created by default, but file mirroring functionality is only enabled by executing the `mirror enable` command from configuration terminal. Status of the mirrored files can be viewed with `show mirror status` command.

- **`mirror enable checksum`**

  The `mirror enable checksum` command enables MD5 checksum across active to standby RP to check integrity of the files. This command is optional.

# Limitations

The following limitations apply to file mirroring:

- Supported only on Dual RP systems.
- Supports syncing only from active to standby RP. If files are copied into standby `/harddisk:/mirror` location, it won't be synced to active RP.
- A slight delay is observed in `show mirror` command output when mirror checksum configuration is enabled.
- Not supported on multichassis systems.

# Configure File Mirroring

File mirroring has to be enabled explicitly on the router. It is not enabled by default.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#show run mirror

Thu Jun 25 10:12:17.303 UTC
mirror enable
mirror checksum
```

Following is an example of copying running configuration to `harddisk:/mirror` location:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#copy running-config harddisk:/mirror/run_config
Wed Jul  8 10:25:51.064 PDT
Destination file name (control-c to abort): [/mirror/run_config]?
Building configuration..
32691 lines built in 2 seconds (16345)lines/sec
[OK]
```

**Verification**

To verify the syncing of file copied to mirror directory, use the `show mirror` command.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#show mirror
Wed Jul  8 10:31:21.644 PDT
% Mirror rsync is using checksum, this show command may take several minutes if you have
many files. Use Ctrl+C to abort
MIRROR DIR: /harddisk:/mirror/
% Last sync of this dir ended at Wed Jul  8 10:31:11 2020
Location   |Mirrored |MD5 Checksum                      |Modification Time
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
run_config |yes      |76fc1b906bec4fe08ecda0c93f6c7815 |Wed Jul  8 10:25:56 2020
```

If checksum is disabled, `show mirror` command displays the following output:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#show mirror
Wed Jul 8 10:39:09.646 PDT
MIRROR DIR: /harddisk:/mirror/
% Last sync of this dir ended at Wed Jul  8 10:31:11 2020
Location   |Mirrored |Modification Time
-----------------------------------------
run_config |yes         |Wed Jul  8 10:25:56 2020
```

If there is a mismatch during the syncing process, use `show mirror mismatch` command to verify.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show mirror mismatch
Wed Jul  8 10:31:21.644 PDT
 MIRROR DIR: /harddisk:/mirror/
 % Last sync of this dir ended at Wed Jul  8 10:31:11 2020
 Location  |Mismatch Reason     |Action Needed
-----------------------------------------------
 test.txt  |newly created item. |send to standby
```

# Troubleshooting Traffic Mirroring

When you encounter any issue with traffic mirroring, begin troubleshooting by checking the output of the **show monitor-session status** command. This command displays the recorded state of all sessions and source interfaces:

```
# show monitor-session status
Monitor-session 5
rx destination interface tunnel-ip5
```

```
tx destination is not specified
================================================================================
Source Interface  Dir  Status
------------------- ---- ------------------------------------------------------
Te0/0/0/23 (port) Rx   Operational
```

In the preceding example, the line marked as `<Session status>` can indicate one of these configuration errors:

| Session Status | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Session is not configured globally | The session does not exist in global configuration. Review the **sho** command output and ensure that a session with a correct name has configured. |
| Destination interface <intf> (<down-state>) | The destination interface is not in Up state in the Interface Manage can verify the state using the **show interfaces** command. Check th configuration to determine what might be keeping the interface from up (for example, a sub-interface needs to have an appropriate encaps configured). |

The <Source interface status> can report these messages:

| Source Interface Status | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Operational | Everything appears to be working correctly in traffic mirroring PI. follow up with the platform teams in the first instance, if mirroring operating as expected. |
| Not operational (Session is not configured globally) | The session does not exist in global configuration. Check the **show** command output to ensure that a session with the right name has b configured. |
| Not operational (destination not known) | The session exists, but it either does not have a destination interface s or the destination interface named for the session does not exist. For e if the destination is a sub-interface that has not been created. |
| Not operational (source same as destination) | The session exists, but the destination and source are the same inte traffic mirroring does not work. |
| Not operational (destination not active) | The destination interface or pseudowire is not in the Up state. See corresponding *Session status* error messages for suggested resoluti |
| Not operational (source state <down-state>) | The source interface is not in the Up state. You can verify the state the **show interfaces** command. Check the configuration to see wha be keeping the interface from coming up (for example, a sub-interfa to have an appropriate encapsulation configured). |
| Error: see detailed output for explanation | Traffic mirroring has encountered an error. Run the **show monitor status detail** command to display more information. |

The **show monitor-session status detail** command displays full details of the configuration parameters and any errors encountered. For example:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router **`show monitor-session status detail`**

```
Monitor-session sess1
 Destination interface is not configured
 Source Interfaces
 -----------------
 TenGigE0/0/0/1
  Direction: Both
  ACL match: Disabled
  Portion:  Full packet
  Status:  Not operational (destination interface not known)
 TenGigE0/0/0/2
  Direction: Both
  ACL match: Disabled
  Portion:  First 100 bytes
  Status: Not operational (destination interface not known). Error: 'Viking SPAN PD' detected
 the 'warning' condition 'PRM connection
          creation failure'.
Monitor-session foo
 Destination next-hop TenGigE 0/0/0/0
 Source Interfaces
 -----------------
 TenGigE 0/1/0/0.100:
  Direction: Both
  Status:  Operating
 TenGigE 0/2/0/0.200:
  Direction: Tx
  Status:  Error: <blah>

Monitor session bar
 No destination configured
 Source Interfaces
 -----------------
 TenGigE 0/3/0/0.100:
  Direction: Rx
  Status:  Not operational(no destination)
```

Here are additional trace and debug commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session platform trace ?

 all   Turn on all the trace
 errors Display errors
 events Display interesting events

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session trace ?

 process Filter debug by process

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session platform ?

 all   Turn on all the debugs
 errors VKG SPAN EA errors
 event  VKG SPAN EA event
 info  VKG SPAN EA info

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process all

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process ea

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process ma

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session process mgr
```

```
 detail  Display detailed output
 errors  Display only attachments which have errors
 internal Display internal monitor-session information
 |     Output Modifiers

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status errors

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status internal
```